

# The Columbian Star.

The Warrior's name,  
Though pealed and chimed on all the tongues of fame,

Sounds less harmonious to the grateful mind,  
Than his who fashions and improves mankind...COLUMBIAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1823.

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## Scientific.

From the Boston Recorder.  
**LIGHTNING-RODS.**

Mr. W. W. L. in the Recorder fre- quently accounts of damage done to buildings, by lightning; and also fre- quently recommends to people to secure their buildings by proper conductors. All this is very well; but people will never be induced to erect Lightning-rods, till they are some measure convinced of their utility. The popular opinion is, that a conductor for lightning, instead of a security, only serves to invite the bolt; and that there are more buildings injured by lightning than have conductors, than there have not, in proportion to the whole. This opinion is, probably, not altogether correct. For several years been in the habit of having all the conductors I convenient- ly could, and I find the greater part of them very deficient in one way or another. The greatest deficiency I have noticed is the want of a free communication with the earth. When a rod is in all other respects perfect, and deficient in this, so much being a safeguard, it only increases the danger it was intended to avert.

Mr. Christie has communicated the first part of his experiments to the Royal Society. Human Fossil Remains.—Count Razoum- maski has lately found, associated with the remains of elephants, skulls, and other bones of a race of people, conjectured to be very different from those that now people the globe. They seem to have buried their dead in hillocks. All the skulls examined had a most remarkable elongated form. Schlottheim, we understand, will publish an account of these remains.

**General Directions of Lightning.**—Hail Chart.—It results from a series of observations made in Germany, and commu- nicated to Kefferslein, that the general direction of lightning is from east to west, comparatively seldom from north to south. It appears from another series of observa- tions in Germany, that most of the light- ning rises in the west and extends towards the east. Numerous observations have been made on the effects of lightning on trees of different kinds. Experienced fore- sters tell us that the oak is often struck, but the beech seldom, even in those cases where the trees are intermixed. The Nat- ural History Society of Halle proposes to publish a hail chart of Germany, with the view of showing its extent, position, and magnitude during a series of years. It is proposed to publish a series of maps rep- resenting the direction lightning takes in different parts of the world, particularly in Europe.

**Professor Silliman's Discovery.**—The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal for July, mentions with great respect the late experi- ments by Professor Silliman, by which dis- coveries were produced by burning coal under the compound blow-pipe, and contains sev- eral pages of the report on that subject, extracted from the American Journal of Science and Arts.

**Iron Mountain.**—The Missouri Enquirer mentions an Iron Mountain in Washington county, in that State, which is supposed to be the most extraordinary store of iron ever discovered in any country. It bears a strong resemblance to native iron, and yields, on fusion, 80 or 90 per cent. Hoos, plough-irons and other implements of husbandry made of this iron, without any addition of steel, are found nearly equal to those formed in the ordinary way.

The American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy at Norwich, Vermont, is at present in a very flourishing condition. Besides the Superintendent Captain Par- rish, who is Professor of Mathematics, Philosophy, and Military Science, it has five principal Professors—one of Ethics and Belles Lettres—one of Geography and History—one of Chemistry—one of Prac-

tical Geometry and Topography—one of the Latin and Greek languages—a teacher of the French, another of the Italian, and a Music-master. There are also nine assist- ant and acting assistant instructors. The present number of Cadets is between 130 and 140, being as many as can conveniently be accommodated. They are collected to- gether from every part of the Union—from the eastern, middle, southern, and western States.

## Literary.

From Griceon's "Year in Europe."  
ROBERT SOUTHEY.

On alighting at Keswick, I inquired for the house of Robert Southey; for it is in this poetic region that the Laureat has fixed his residence; remote from the confu- sion and irritation of the metropolis; but holding a daily intercourse, by the rapid convenience of the mail, with that great fountain of intelligence, and deriving all that he may wish for, from the prolific stores of Paternoster-Row. His house is situated on an eminence, with a fine prospect before it: a plain and unimposing but comfortable mansion. I was introduced to him in his library, up stairs, and was met with an ease and politeness, which distinguished at once the man of kind feeling, of good sense and good society. He has still an air of youthfulness in his countenance, and his manners are lively and animated. The conversation soon turned upon literary sub- jects and literary men. He spoke of \*\*\*\*, \*\*\*\*, and \*\*\*\*, of the United States, whom he had recently seen; praised their talents and acquisitions, and said he would not wish to see finer men from any coun- try. In reference to the United States, he spoke like every intelligent and liberal- minded Englishman I have met with, in the most favourable terms of our progress and prospects as a nation. He joined me in deprecating the flippant sarcasms, and ill- natured strictures of certain English trav- ellers in America, and also the manner in which their books, and the subject of the United States in general, are treated by some of the reviewers. He thinks the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews are, upon the whole, injurious to learning. By the decisive tone which they hold, they prevent, in a great degree, the reading of those books which they do review, and in- directly lessen the reputation of those they do not. The taste for genuine poetry, and the talent for poetic composition, he thinks have greatly increased with the progress of general knowledge; and he has no doubt that there are twenty poets now living, each of whom, had he lived some ages ago, would have established a high reputation. He spoke highly of Scott. No person, per- haps, has offered amusements so extensive a portion of mankind; and as his writings are all at least innocent, he will have no- thing to regret in the close of his literary life.

There are few men, I presume, in Eng- land, who are spending their lives more classically, in a more agreeable literary re- tirement, than Robert Southey. His library occupies several rooms. The fertility of his mind, and the activity of his researches, appear to leave him at no loss in the selection of a subject for the employment of his genius; and the different productions of his pen are too well known to need any re- marks from me on their various merits. His early life was spent in Bristol. It was in that neighbourhood that Coleridge, Lovel, and himself, all fellow commoners at Oxford, attached themselves to three sis- ters of a respectable family, whom they married; and in the ardour of youthful an- ticipation, and with those high-wrought notions of worldly happiness, which always have much more of poetry than of sober judgment in them, they resolved, with their wives, to embark for the United States, to settle themselves in a retired spot on the banks of the Susquehanna, there to plant an Arcadia, and there to spend a life of primitive simplicity and Elysian enjoy- ment. Happily for their comfort, and for the credit of England, the scheme was given up.

Southey is about forty-five years of age. His person is of the middle size. His looks and manners are indicative of frankness and amiableness of character. In the same house, but in separate apartments, the two sisters of his wife, the widow of Lovel and the wife of Coleridge, the Poet, also reside. The former of these two, who lost her hus- band soon after marriage, has employed herself in instructing the daughters of her brother-in-law. Coleridge lives, I believe, altogether in London; the separation from his wife arising more from his eccentricities and singularities than from any breach of family agreement. His two sons remain with their mother; and I have understood that Southey, with a liberality that does him the highest honour, takes upon himself the responsibility of their education, and that the utmost harmony prevails in the family.

He has had the laureatship about five years. It is, in his hands, an office of more dignity than it has ever been. He is not under the servile necessity of producing, either with or without inspection, an ode on

every birth-day occasion; but is at liberty to yield, as his genius may direct, to such impulses of loyalty and affection as the muses may enkindle. The butt of sack, I have been informed, has been commuted for 200L per annum.

In rising to take leave, after an hour of delightful conversation, Southey proposed to walk with me on the margin of the lake. We had a charming ramble of half a mile, along a path which presented, at various points, beautiful views of the Derwent-wa- ter.

Our walk along the Derwent having ex- tended as far as my limited time would per- mit, we returned to one of the village inns, where I parted with a person, whose con- versation and suavity of manners, more than the poetry and the prose which have placed him among the most prominent of living authors, have left an impression which I shall delight in cherishing.

## Missionary.

FOREIGN.  
From the New-York Observer.  
**HINDOO SUPERSTITION.**

The following facts, exhibiting the degrad- ing superstition of the Hindoos, were com- municated in a speech at the late Anniv- ersary of the London Missionary Society, by the Rev. Henry Townley, who had himself resided eight years in Bengal, and was himself an eye-witness of what he relates. Though the facts are not alto- gether new, it may be proper to state them, lest we should become unmindful of the miseries of Paganism.

Hindooism needs every possible exertion that Christian Philanthropy can make on its behalf; for, though we have seen there many things whereof we are glad, yet the great mass of its inhabitants still continue in an awful state of sin and misery; their ignorance and delusion is, indeed, almost incredible. Of these I met with a variety of proofs in a late journey up the country. To give you an instance that now occurs to my memory: while a brother was preaching to a congregation of Hindoos, a Brahmin appeared in front of the circle, when one of his disciples broke through the ring, having in his hand a small vessel con- taining water. He instantly prostrated him- self at the feet of the Brahmin, and entreat- ed him to put his feet in the water. He did so, and the disciple took it away, ex- pecting from it peculiar blessings, both in this world and the next. It is no uncom- mon thing for a whole family to wash the feet of a Brahmin, and afterwards to drink the water. When an eclipse of the sun takes place, (of the true cause of which they are entirely ignorant,) they believe that a spirit of the name of Rahoo has a quarrel with the sun, and is endeavouring to devour it, and they perform incantations to ex- tricate the sun from his imminent peril; and it is a fact, that all the Hindoos are engaged in the observance of these rites for this ab- surd purpose. But in touching on the su- perstition of the Hindoos, I must remark, that they are divided into two descriptions; viz., those who are denominated spiritual men, (i. e. men who profess to be acquaint- ed with the nature of the true God,) and those who think to get to heaven by their own performances. One of the former class called on me one day, (and I may ob- serve by the way, that not more than one in five hundred profess to be enlightened men,) and I will give you an outline of the conversation. I inquired if he was acquaint- ed with the one living and true God; he re- plied, "Sir, you are a babe in knowledge; I have acquired accurate information on this matter, and I know that I myself am god." I replied, though you may employ this language now with impunity, yet the day is coming when that God against whom you thus blasphemously will tell you plainly, that you are a guilty and depraved creature. He laughed at me; I then alluded to the attributes of the Deity, and asked, where is your omnipotence? where is your omni- potency? But he answered in Sanscrit, that I might not comprehend him, and that he might hide his shame from the bystan- ders in a cloud drawn from that language. Many of the Hindoos entertain the idea that there is no difference between the creature and the Creator, or rather, that they mean one and the same thing: of course, every motive for offering worship to God falls to the ground. For, when a man believes himself to be God, why and whom should he worship? I charged this upon him, and said, your doctrine is subversive of all reli- gion; and he acknowledged the conse- quence, and said it was utterly unnecessary for him to worship at all. The other class are all idolaters, and worship their gods, which they say are in number thirty-three thousand. These they worship in a vari- ety of ways. It may be necessary to specify some of the features of their worship, to show its nature, and what strong de- mands are made on you for persevering ex- ertions to enlighten their understandings. The absurdity of it is known to all; viz., that the Hindoos worship a stone, a monkey, a river, &c. But perhaps the dreadful ex- tent of the uncleanness and cruelty of their religion may not be known to every one present. Their uncleanness cannot be detailed,

it can only be glanced at. To give you one instance. You have often heard of Juggernaut's car; this is to be found in almost every principal place; where also he is carried about. I went one day to look at it, and my attention was excited by seeing sun- dry paintings and figures on it; but when I had beheld one or two of them, I was con- strained to retire. Practices were repre- sented on it, for the commission of which a man is here deemed a monster, and banish- ed from society; and, my friends, men, wo- men and children go to see these pictures, and deem it a meritorious act! As to their cruelty, one of the most dreadful instances is the burning of widows. I have seen it take place. I was informed that a woman was about to be burned, and I wished to be present on one occasion of the kind, that I might be able to say I had myself witnessed what some persons in this land can scarce- ly credit. I went to the spot, where some Brahmins were in attendance, and the first salutation which was made to me by one of them was, Pray, Sir, are you come to see the fun? I replied, "You may call it fun, but God will call it murder." They an- swered, "It is the custom of our country, and if there be any blame it belongs to your government." This however is not true; it is the earnest desire of Government that the practice should be suppressed in India, and in proof of it, they have resorted to such measures as seemed calculated to di- minish the evil, but the result unhappily has been an actual increase. The case now assumes this aspect: no widow is per- mitted to be burned till the case is submitted to the neighbouring magistrates, and they have to ascertain the facts of the case, and to learn whether, according to the *Shastres*, they may authorize her to be burned, and if not, they are bound forcibly to prevent it. Formerly, when Government and all Euro- peans beheld the scene, and spoke of it with horror and detestation, it was not so com- mon, because the Hindoos then knew that though the English did not interfere, they abhorred the deed: but now they affirm, "Here is the license and sanction of your own government." I have myself seen a letter to government on the subject, stating that more harm than good is done by any magisterial interference. But besides the burning of widows, there are various other species of cruelty which the Hindoos prac- tise, some of which I have been an eye wit- ness to. I will just glance at them, without going into detail. In one of their religious festivals all kinds of cruelty are displayed: On one of these occasions, I saw a man with his arm pierced through, and a bamboo in it, and he was practising the drawing a bamboo backwards and forwards through the orifice, in order to make it pass light- some and easy; others were running iron spikes through their tongues, and some of them had living snakes passed through a hole made in their tongue. I saw men standing on a platform, and thence fall- ing backward on knives; others with iron hooks through their backs. A post is erect- ed with a cross beam affixed to it, on which they are swung round a considerable circum- ference, a space as wide probably as the area of this chapel, and I saw a man actu- ally suspend the whole weight of his body on the cross-beam, by a hook fixed in the fleshy part of his back. They are in the practice of burying alive as well as of burn- ing alive. In some cases, the widow, on the death of her husband, sits in the grave with his head in her lap; the earth is filled in gradually till it approaches the lip, when her children and relations throw it in quickly, and shout *Hurribah!* and a hundred, or a thousand voices shouting *Hurribah, hurribah!* close the dismal scene.

\* A petition has been presented to the British parliament by a large number of the most respectable and influential inhabitants of the county of Bedford, England, for the prohibition of the burning of Hindoo widows alive on the funeral piles of their husbands. It is found that, according to the best computations, not less than 2000 are in this manner hurried out of life in Hindoostan. That this custom might be abolished is plausibly argued from the well-known fact, that the popular practice of infanticide has been suppressed within a few years, not only without any public distur- bance, but to the great satisfaction of Hindoo parents.

## ENGLISH BAPTIST MISSION.

Death of the Rev. William Ward.  
The Society and the Christian world will learn with peculiar sorrow, that so eminent a servant of Christ as the Rev. W. Ward, has been suddenly removed by death from the Missionary field.

This unexpected loss of a most pious, humble, and devoted Missionary, whose name has long been embalmed in the hearts of Christians of all denominations, will be deeply deplored. To the family at Seram- pore it must appear an irreparable breach, and taken in connexion with the affecting mortality amongst Christian Missions in India, it must have proved a stunning dis- pensation to all engaged in the arduous work of evangelizing the heathen. Clouds and darkness are round about God; "he hol- leth back the face of his throne, and spreadeth his cloud upon it;"—but his people must even then bow with silent and adoring sub- mission before him, for "shall not the judge of all the earth do right?" God has at- tempted mercy with judgment. He en- surs by terrible things in righteousness, and while he appears to be preparing the

\* See a review of one of the Waverley No- vels, in the 21st volume of the Christian Ob- server, (1822.)

\* Mr. Ward says, the number is 330,000,000.



miners of the heathen for a more general reception of the gospel, he teaches his church to "cease from man whose breath is in his nostrils." "How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out!"

The painful intelligence is thus communicated in a letter from Mr. Yates, dated Calcutta, March 8, 1853, and enclosing the note he had received the night before from Dr. Carey.

In remarking on Mr. Ward's death, Mr. Yates thus proceeds:—

"I know not of any death that has affected me so much since that of our beloved Trow. Chamberlain's death we were prepared to expect, but this has come upon us like a thunder clap, which has filled us with consternation. Brother Ward was down in Calcutta, at the Monthly Missionary Prayer Meeting, held at the Loll Bazar chapel, on Monday evening. Every one remarked how well and how cheerful he looked, but, alas, before the week has closed, he has finished his course, and entered into the joy of his Lord. His sickness lasted only about one day; his complaint was the cholera morbus, the disease so fatal in this country, and that of which our dear brother Anunda died. Dr. Carey was in Calcutta on Friday morning, as usual, and he informed us that when he left home, brother Ward was very ill of the cholera morbus, and in the same evening after he returned, he wrote me the note which I send enclosed. O! how true is it that in the midst of life we are in death! I feel extremely sorry that I have not been able to attend his funeral. This last week I have been very unwell, owing to the change of the season. I had taken eight calomel pills in the course of the week, and about an hour before I received the Doctor's note, I had taken four more, so that it was impossible for me to attend. The disease of which he died was so rapid and so violent, that it incapacitated him for conversation, and I believe he spoke very little. How mysterious are the ways of Providence, that he should have been preserved in his journey by land and by sea, and then taken away in a moment from the bosom of his family, in the full enjoyment of health and strength!"

"I pray that this event may be graciously sanctified to us all. Does it not say, 'Therefore be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of man cometh?' His late visit to England and America will, I am sure, make his death to be deeply lamented by all the friends of the Mission. I am afraid that coming so soon after the death of his son Felix, it will have too powerful an effect on the Doctor's mind, though on these occasions it is astonishing how much Christian resignation he displays."

It is earnestly hoped the apprehensions which have been entertained relative to the invaluable life of Dr. Carey will not be realized, and that it will please God yet to lengthen out his days, as in a letter recently received from him by Dr. Ryland, in which he mentions his having been brought very low, he adds, "but I am now nearly as well as before."

#### SERAMPORE.

The Secretary has lately received a highly interesting letter from Dr. Carey, dated Serampore, Jan. 23, 1853, from which the following is an extract.

I shall now mention some few circumstances relative to the progress of the Redeemer's cause in India. The most prominent, and one of the most encouraging things in the present state of Indian missions, is the harmony which subsists between all engaged in the work. We and the junior brethren are cordially united, and I believe sincerely love one another; this is also the case with the independent brethren, and the same friendly disposition exists between the evangelical clergymen, and the different dissenting ministers.

The reports from the different stations are, perhaps, as gratifying as they ever were at any former time. The additions within the last year were very considerable. Beerbhoom, being about 60 miles from Cutwa, could be but seldom visited; it is now separated, and forms a distinct church, and must in a little time form two churches, one at Soori, and the other at Bhoori or Dooburnipoor. Brother Hampden is now settled at Soori, and preaches to both congregations, as well as in the surrounding neighbourhood. In Jessore, (Jushuhur) all the inhabitants of one village, except five houses, have either made an open profession of the gospel, or are in a pleasing train towards it. Several villages near Dhacca (Dhako) are full of inquirers and inquiry. Brother Thompson has baptized a learned Brahman at Dillee, the first fruits of that city. Several have been added to the churches at Dinagore, Chittagong, Calcutta, Serampore, and other places. Schools are much encouraged, and generally well attended. Female education, especially in Calcutta, is carried on with great success.

#### CALCUTTA.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Yates to Mr. Hoby, dated, CALCUTTA, Feb. 8, 1853.

Sabbath days, and two days in the week, I am engaged in preaching to the natives, and the other days of the week I have been so far occupied by proofs, and Chamberlain's Memoir, &c. that I have had very little opportunity of writing to my friends. I expect this work will be put to press in about another month. I have finished seven chapters out of ten; but think it advisable not to begin the printing till I have finished the writing. While out on the river, I had frequent opportunities of speaking to the natives, and of distributing tracts. At Culna, a large boat, by which we were lying for the night, took fire, and was entirely consumed; it was so near to us, that we were afraid ours and many others, would have caught the flame, but escaped by crossing over to the other side of the river. All this transpiring in the night, gave us not a little alarm; and though several hundred natives were excited by the cry of fire to come and see what was the matter, yet they all stood composedly on the shore as though they enjoyed the sight, and not one amongst them would move hand or foot to assist the sufferers. You will not wonder that a people so little affected with temporal distress, should be little wrought upon by any representations that can be made to them of future punishment.

We expect in a few weeks to have a baptizing, as we have nine or ten candidates; among these, one is an old man, who was awakened by hearing the gospel at Dooragore; though old and ignorant of his letters at first, he has now learned to read, and affords a pleasing specimen of the power of divine grace; another is a Brahman, whom we hope God has graciously given us to supply the loss of our beloved Anunda; he heard the gospel first about three years ago, when I was at Dooragore, but was prevented by his friends from coming near us again; nevertheless, the seed sown was not lost, but is now bearing fruit. I now hear him address his countrymen every week, and he promises to be a very useful man. May the Lord uphold him, and make him wise to win many souls to Christ. Our English congregation is rather on the increase; our native ones are very attentive. We have scarcely any disputing now; all seem over-awed by the force of truth, though few are inclined to obey its dictates.

\* Anunda was a converted Brahman, and was so highly esteemed by the brethren, that they generally speak of him as the "beloved" Anunda.

### Religious.

From the Christian Watchman.

From the London Baptist Magazine it appears, that the *Welsh Baptist South-East Association*, consisting of 59 churches, had received a net increase of 359 members. Seven new churches had been added in the last year. The *Welsh Baptist Western Association* had in the same time increased 571. It was supposed there were present at this anniversary more than 10,000 persons. 44 sermons were preached in the vicinity of the place of meeting, between Tuesday and Wednesday evening, all within a circuit of seven miles. Both sessions were held in June.

*Conversion of Negroes Society*, formed in England in 1794, has lately received much public countenance. The West-India Planters and Merchants of London have voted, from their General Fund, 4444 dols. in aid of the Society. Besides this sum, 970 dols. in annual subscriptions, and 622 dols. in donations, have been received. The object of this Society is the religious instruction of Slaves.

The *Baptist Churches* in England, from a calculation in the London Magazine for August, have considerably more than doubled their number in the last 33 years. In 1789, there were 307 churches. There are now 708; being an increase of 401. The ministers have increased still more considerably.

From the New-York Chronicle.

The last number of *Israel's Advocate* contains an extract from a letter from Germany to Mr. Jadowinsky, on the contemplated settlement in this country, under the patronage of the Society for Meliorating the condition of the Jews.

A Christianized married couple, of great respectability, are mentioned as resolved to be first in the new settlement, and to bring with them, at their own expense, 12 converts. A skilful young physician of Frankfort intends joining himself to the colony—and from regard to his fellow converts, is willing, though an only son, to leave his parents and come to America. He is a man of extensive learning, and will instruct in languages, and give lectures in medicine to missionary students.

The Eberfeld Missionary Society is actively engaged for the Jews. It has the superintendence of an institution designed for the spiritual and scientific instruction of Jews, who will become missionaries, &c. The seminary is in its infancy, but has now five pupils. Count Von Der Recke's institution, which is expected to furnish emigrants to the settlement in the United States, is for instruction in agriculture, and the mechanical arts. It appears, then, that the proposed settlement will be men prepared to make not only useful instruments of benefiting their kinsmen according to the flesh, and others of their fellow-creatures, as teachers of the way of salvation, but valuable citizens of the state, in every respect. The writer of the letter gives his views of the plan proper to be adopted by the A.S.M.C.J. in the proposed settlement—which says the Editor is very similar to that now under their consideration. He adds—"It is probable that, in the course of this summer, I shall send to the Board two or three well informed converted men, that they may be educated in America for the Gospel Ministry."

#### Jews.

The Rev. Mr. Goodell has lately written to the Treasurer of the Boston Jews Society, stating that an association had been formed at the Island of Malta, called the "Malta Jews Society," the object of whose labours is to facilitate the operations of those societies in America and Europe, that send missionaries to seek the welfare of Jews. The Rev. Mr. Way, a converted Jew, who has devoted his time, and his immense fortune, to the cause of the Jews, was present at the formation of the Society, and addressed the meeting in a long impressive speech. He is on his way to Jerusalem, accompanied by a converted Jew, brother of the Syrian Bishop.

\* A legacy has been left this gentleman, amounting to three hundred thousand pounds sterling.

### Summary of News.

#### FOREIGN.

The latest intelligence we have received from Europe, furnishes nothing to animate the hopes of the friends of Liberty. The Spaniards, in a few instances, have gained partial advantages over the French in military conflicts, but the general gain is obviously on the side of France. The Spanish commanders cannot be depended on. Balasteros, another General, has lately proved traitorous to the Constitutionalists. He had been suspected by the Cortez, and timely preparations were made to deprive him of the command of the army, to prevent their going over with him. Zacas and

Riego have succeeded him. Several other defections of the officers are mentioned in the papers. Mina, it is said, had imposed a loan of 200,000 piastres on the principal merchants of Barcelona; in consequence of which, an insurrection took place; but it was soon quelled: some of the ringleaders escaped on board the French ships of war in the harbour, and some were executed. Corunna was in possession of the Constitutionalists on the 10th of August; but the French were in possession of all the heights from which artillery could play on it, and bombarded it at intervals. The London Courier, of the 20th of August, says, that if Cadix had not surrendered on that day, the bombardment of the city would be commenced.

The ex-emperor Iturbide arrived at Leghorn, on the 2d August.

The report of Captain Parry having effected the North-West passage is positively contradicted. No such intelligence had been received at the Admiralty.

Captain Sabine arrived at the North Cape the beginning of June, and proposed to remain at Hammerfest about three weeks, from whence he would go to Spitzbergen, and then proceeded to the eastern coast of Greenland. On quitting Greenland, he would visit Iceland, and then cross to Drontheim, in Norway, where he would complete his series of observations, and return to England in November.

*Greeks and Turks.*—The Augsburg Gazette states, that, on the 18th of July, a fire broke out in Constantinople, in the suburb Constio, contiguous to the naval arsenal. In a short time, 2500 houses were consumed by the flames. The fire soon gained the arsenal, and all efforts to extinguish it were in vain. It was re-lighted three times by the authors of the conspiracy.—The Turks had the grief of seeing consumed, one ship of the line, of 74 guns, two corvettes, five frigates, and 110 smaller ships of every degree.—Dismay prevailed throughout the capital. The Greeks say, that God is with them, on this seeing that in the space of one year, the two great arsenals, those of Tophana and Tersana, have been consumed by fire.

The accounts from the Archipelago are very gratifying. It appears by them, that the Greeks have gained a triple victory, whereby they have wholly deranged the combinations of the Turks. After doubling Cape D'Or, the Captain Pacha, commander of the Turkish combined fleet, detached twenty transports, escorted by some ships of war, for Patras, while he himself, with the main force made for the Bay of Corystos, in the Isle of Eubœa. Here, under the protection of the batteries of the place, (occupied by the Turks,) he landed 5000 troops, which he ordered to gain Attica, by the Strait of Negropont, and thence proceed to Phoris, in order to favour the entrance of the Turks from Thessaly, by the pass of Thermopylae. The Greeks defending the pass would thus have been placed between two fires. The Pacha, however, had scarcely effected the landing of the troops at Corystos, when a Greek squadron, which had watched his movements, attacked him. The combat was long, and well sustained by the Turks; but at length the Greeks, by their skill in maneuvering and their fire ships, blew up several Turkish vessels, took six, and put to flight and chased the rest of the enemy's fleet. The squadron which sailed for Patras, upon hearing of this disaster, instantly quitted the harbour, and bore away for the coast of Africa. As to the troops which were landed at Corystos, they had advanced only seven leagues, when they were attacked by the Greek troops, which had concentrated themselves on the heights between Buphalon and Petrias. The barbarians, accustomed to the level plains of Asia, and ill prepared for fighting on ground of unequal surface, were put to rout, and pursued back to Corystos.—The ground behind them remained strewn with their dead. The Turkish army of Thessaly was to attack the pass of Thermopylae, in concert with the expected troops from Eubœa on the other side. It therefore marched upon Thermopylae, and reached the pass of Zetouni. Here it was attacked by Odysseus (or Ulysses) and driven back into the plains of Pharsalia. The details of the last affair have not yet been received. If this intelligence be correct, and there appears no reason to distrust it, so complete a disorganization of the plan of operations of the Turks would disable the enemy for the present year, if, indeed, it did not render wholly secure the independence of Greece.

*Demarara.*—An insurrection of the blacks on this island, it is said, has taken place. We have not yet learned whether it was general, nor what measures have been adopted to suppress it.

*Cuba.*—A plot has lately been discovered, at Havana, in which some very influential characters were concerned. Their intention was to overthrow the present government, and constitute one that should be independent of the mother country. Prompt measures were immediately adopted by Don Vives, the present Governor, which appear to be effective. The contemplated Governor, under the new state of things, and other civil officers, have been taken into custody. By the last accounts, the popular feeling was allayed.

#### DOMESTIC.

From nearly every section of our Union, the most distressing information is received, relative to the *fevers*, bilious, remittent, intermittent, and, in some cases yellow, accompanied with black vomit, which, more or less, prevail every year in some places during the autumnal months. In Natchez, particularly, the mortality has been so great, that in five days upwards of forty persons had died, out of a reduced population of only two hundred. In parts of Virginia, where, until this season, uncommon health had been experienced, almost universal sickness has prevailed. Scarcely a family has escaped. In parts of Pennsylvania, too, where the ravages of disease had hitherto been very limited, sickness and mortality have abounded. The unusual sickness of this season has been imputed to the great exuberance of vegetable productions, acted upon by moisture and a very warm atmosphere.

In this City many cases of bilious and intermittent fevers have occurred, but they generally yielded to medical treatment, and few deaths have resulted from them. The recent change in the weather has providentially arrested the progress of disease; and

at present, we believe, the City is as healthy as usual at this time of the year.

*Thompson's Island.*—What had long been feared on account of our gallant officers and seamen at this station, is now realized. The latest intelligence represents their situation as truly alarming. A letter from Allenton, dated September 8, says:—

"This place continues very sickly. In addition to the deaths which had taken place previous to the sailing of the Beagle, are the following, which have occurred since: Lieut. Henry Gilliam and Lieut. N. Carter, Midshipman Miles King, and Mr. Newell. Among the sick are, Com. Porter, Dr. Williams, Dr. New, Dr. Bassett, Acting Master Arthur Bainbridge, Midshipmen Barnhouse, Rittenhouse, Benbridge, Ratcliffe, G. B. Wilkinson, Mr. Navarro, Sail Maker of the station, and Mr. Crery, Purser's Steward. There are also from 40 to 50 sick at the hospital, Allenton, and on board the fleet. The Commodore has changed his pendant from on board the Sea Gull, to the Peacock—it is thought, on account of the ill state of his health."

We understand that the health of the Commodore is rapidly improving; and we hope, in a few days, to learn that he is entirely recovered. The Fox, commanded by Lieutenant Ritchie, of this District, was to have sailed for Norfolk on the 15th instant, with specie, after landing which, she will come up to our Navy Yard.

*Indiana and Illinois.*—In Indiana, it appears, that a large majority of the electors of that state have voted against calling a convention to amend the state constitution, for the purpose of admitting slavery. From Illinois we learn, that the motion to amend the old, or adopt a new constitution, for a similar purpose, has been lost by a majority of one. We rejoice in these decisions, says the Editor of the Petersburg (Va.) Republican: We know too much of the evils of slavery, to wish its introduction into any portion of our country now happily exempt from this horrible entail.

*New-Jersey.*—According to the representation of the Morristown Palladium, the preliminaries to the prosecution of the Morris Canal are "in the full tide of successful experiment." The survey has been completed, and the commissioners are now in possession of the whole local information, which remains to be digested into regular plans and estimates. Judge Wright and Mr. Sullivan, formerly chief engineers of the Massachusetts Canal, Gen. Swift and De Witt Clinton, Esq. are daily expected at Morristown. The Secretary of War has directed a Board of United States Engineers to attend, and in consequence, Gen. Bernard and Col. Totten will soon be there to co-operate with the Commissioners.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Spinning by Steam.*—Mr. Dyer, of Manchester, (England,) has succeeded in his attempts to accommodate all the movements of spinning to one uniform power. "Upon the main shaft of the spinning frame there is a sort of irregular cone, against the periphery of which, certain rollers act, and thereby accommodate the motions of the several parts of the machine, by giving a variable speed to the spindles, and distributing the threads upon the cops with mathematical exactness."

*Water Proof Cloth.*—A process has lately been invented in Glasgow, (Scotland) by which cloth may be rendered water proof. It is reported to consist in glueing two pieces of cloth together by a wash of caoutchouc (or Indian rubber) dissolved in the mineral oil produced at the gas works, and passing them through a rolling press. It is said that a coat may thus be made perfectly impervious to rain.

*Uncommon Time Piece.*—The Paris Journal des Debats mentions, that Mr. Leroy, clock-maker to the King, has invented a clock, which can go twenty years—as long as it is not worn away—without being wound up. Mr. Leroy, the paper adds, does not pretend to have discovered perpetual motion, but he is sure that he has made a convenient, useful article of furniture, as low in price as the common time-pieces.

*Canada.*—Bell's (London) Weekly Messenger, of the 7th July, says:—

"We have long made up our minds, that Canada is not worth the expense it costs us; and that happy would it have been for this country, if it had been given to the United States in the peace of 1784. We should think any minister deserved well, both of the Canadians and of the English, who, by mutual consent of the governors and the governed, should get a couple of millions from the Americans in purchase of our sovereignty of that territory."

*Tomb of Napoleon Bonaparte.*—Several officers of a British vessel visited the tomb of Bonaparte in May last. The place where this great Chief lies, is called Rupert's Valley, and is said to be a beautiful spot. It excites much interest, and all visitors to the Island repair to the tomb. Twelve hundred persons visited the spot last year. One of the officers above mentioned, says—"We sat down, John Bull like, above 20 of us, and very unceremoniously emptied our basket, and drank 'Peace to his shade.' Being anxious to have something to show that we brought from the tomb and his house, we cut slips of geraniums and weeping willows, and part of the branch of one of the trees, large enough to make a snuff box."

*Gen. La Fayette.*—The Americans at Paris assembled, on the fourth of July, and celebrated the anniversary of their national Independence. Gen. La Fayette, and his son, George Washington La Fayette, honoured the company with their presence. Gen. La Fayette gave the following toast: *American Liberty!* founded upon the rights of man and of the people. May this doctrine of good sense open all eyes, strengthen every arm—and may the European cause triumph over the last convulsions of despotism and of privileges.

*Salt Lake.*—The missionaries at Oahu, Sandwich Islands, describe a salt lake, about two miles in circumference, situated among barren hills, the water of which is entirely saturated with common salt. It is supplied by a salt spring which rises on its margin. The salt crystallizes in immense quantities at the bottom of the pond, and forms a white crust from shore to shore, which procures this salt for their own consumption and for the supply of ships.



THE STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1852.

#### BAPTIST STATE CONVENTIONS.

We offered, in our last paper, some considerations, aiming to exhibit the importance of State Conventions.—We adverted to the signal aid which they might be expected to contribute, in advancing the prosperity of the church, in the several sections of the country to which their individual labours might be principally limited, while they combined their efforts to give unity and strength to the denomination at large.—We attempted to point out their direct bearing on the success of domestic missions—a department of evangelical work which is now assigned to them by the General Convention, and which they are eminently fitted to occupy.

The active and successful prosecution of foreign missions, likewise, demands the adoption of the proposed measure, as one of the means by which a permanent system of operations is to be formed. The plan of which the missionary schemes of the present day are conducted, is necessarily a temporary one. It has grown out of the circumstances of the times. It springs from the first ardent feelings of benevolent zeal, and it has thus far been sustained by the generous spirit of pious enterprise. But the sources of revenue are not sufficiently fixed and certain. They depend much on feeling, which is liable to fluctuate from the fickleness of our nature, or from the absence of salutary excitements. Hence the frequent complaints among benevolent societies, of a diminution of their funds.—The prosecution of foreign missions, to the extent corresponding with the aim to evangelize the world, must obviously be sustained by a permanent system of operations. This system must rest on a firm basis, to the security of which a simple, yet regular and efficient concert of measures for the supply of funds, is indispensable. Besides the decision and the wavering policy which may be expected to arise from an inadequate and fluctuating revenue, the expense of all benevolent operations is greatly increased by the method in which funds are at present supplied. In reference to our own denomination, any one may perceive, on reflection, how materially the State Conventions might assist to provide enduring sources of revenue, and thus impart a steady energy to the plans of the General Convention.

They can devise, and execute measures, which this body and its Agent cannot accomplish. Each will be able, within its own sphere, to excite and sustain the spirit of missions, and may provide and superintend its own measures, for supplying a regular sum to the missionary funds.—The wisdom and energy of the General Convention and its Board might then be employed in giving direction to these funds, and in forming extensive and permanent devices, for the enlargement of the kingdom of Immanuel.

These ideas apply, with equal force, to the subject of education.—The plan on which the theological seminary of the General Convention has been supported, is marked by the same temporary and inefficient character. It has been dependent on contributions, and has consequently experienced embarrassments, and necessarily contracted debts.—The institution is at present assuming a more fixed character, but it has yet no regular and stable funds. Its professorships are not endowed, and it has no provision for the maintenance of its students. Under this system, the institution cannot fulfil those important functions, which the friends of a pious and intelligent ministry have contemplated in its establishment.—It ought to be furnished with ample provision for gratuitous instruction. In addition to these, it should possess a large number of scholarships, of sufficient amount, to defray each the expenses of a student. Were these objects secured, the institution would rest on a stable basis, and would yearly impart to a large number of the young sons of the church, that mental discipline and those liberal acquisitions, which, with the favour of the Lord, would make them blessings to Zion, as evangelists, pastors, and teachers.

The experience of other theological seminaries affords important lessons on this point.—The noble institution at Andover has been furnished, by the princely liberality of a few individuals, with four endowed Professorships, with extensive edifices, a valuable library, and with funds to an amount sufficient to contribute to the support, in whole, or in part, of an hundred or more pious youth.—The seminary is not dependent on precarious and scanty contributions. The consequence is, that it continues to increase and flourish. Its alumni were the earliest missionaries from this country; and while it yearly supplies for the work of the Lord, at home, many "workmen who

are not to be ashamed," in the various countries to preach the Gospel to the South Seas, to give to the world the latest fruits of modern science.

The institution at Princeton has received considerable degree dependent on the nearly contributions. But it has already discerned the error of the system, and they are now several Presbyteries, to endow ships and scholarships.—They have already contributed much to the support of the church; and it is to be regretted that the want of funds has not enabled its operation to be more extensive, and to provide, in some places, like that of Andover, for the support of the church. They should regard the common property of the denomination; and consequently the prayers and the strenuous efforts of the church; and it would be easy, for such benevolent Conventions to endow the seminary; and the support of the hundred and forty, which could not endow a school, are much gratified to observe, that the Association has the honor to lay towards the accomplishment of the object, by recommending the establishment of such a seminary, that the example will be followed by the associations, and that the economical provision will thus be made, to a degree correspondent to the necessities of our thousand destitute and of the extensive regions involved in darkness.

We shall at present add no more to the remark, that we should receive from intelligent persons any suggestions, aiming to the advancement of the cause. We steadily aim, to employ whatever our paper could secure, in judicious plans, and imparting encouragement. The circulation which the Star has attained, presents an inviting opportunity widely among our brethren of pious wisdom and of innumerable important applications which circulate around them, should be characterized by liberal views and purposes.—Whatever Editors may accomplish, their correspondence should not abandon them, to sustain the cause.

#### COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

A letter from Professor W. London, July 28, has been received, which he states, that he had been in Paris, and was making every effort to ship the philosophical apparatus for the Columbian College, bound to Philadelphia, expected to arrive about the present month; and it is to be hoped, that it will be already arrived. Professor W. is in contemplation of visiting a company with Professor Storer, to take passage for the United States, by the 1st of October. They are expected to arrive early in the month.

#### RECORD OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Under this head, we intend to present the minutes of the various associations, as far as we receive them, thus introducing our readers to the knowledge of the churches, and they will be enabled to obtain any other source.

*Portsmouth (Va.) Association.*—Brook Meeting house, Sept. 10, 11, 12. Churches, 14; baptized last year, 2699.

*Holston (Ten.) Association.*—Brook Meeting house, Sept. 10, 11, 12. Churches, 22; ordained ministers, 11; baptized last year, 1080.

*Neherrin (Va.) Association.*—James Meeting house, Bruns, Sept. 16. Churches, 14; baptized last year, 21; licentiates, 1; baptisms, 21.

*Stonington (Conn.) Association.*—North Stonington, Connecticut, Sept. 15. Churches, 15; ordained ministers, 3; returned from 3 churches last year, 414; present number, 1080.

*Denville (N. H.) Association.*—Bethlehem, New Hampshire, Sept. 15. Churches, 13; several returned from; added, 21; present number, 1080.

*Black River (N. Y.) Association.*—Lowville and Denmark, New-York, June 11 and 12. Churches, 17; ordained ministers, 17; returned from 79; total, 1080. *Shaftebury (N. Y.) Association.*—Nassau, Rensselaer counties, Sept. 15, and 16. Churches, 14; baptized last year, 21; present number, 1080.



the work spread to the north, and in a short time commenced in Charleston, and is still progressing, although not so powerful as when it first commenced. Fifty-one have been buried with Christ in baptism, and there are a number more who we trust are hopefully converted, that have not as yet, presented themselves to the church."

A correspondent of the Religious Intelligencer at Sand-Lake, New-York, writes "God as we trust, by his Spirit, has within three weeks past, called the attention of considerable neighbourhood, within three miles of us, to a consideration of their eternal welfare, in a manner which shuts the mouth of opposition; and has nearly silenced every effort of Satan; who apparently reigned there only one month past, with almost undivided sway. In fact, Sir, it is most *astonishingly wonderful*, to see and hear several of his so lately most *legal subjects*, without any apparent exciting cause, now in open rebellion against him, and shouting the praises of the Redeemer. Can this be from any other than the Source of all power? no certainly, none but him *who created* can so alter and amend. I suppose there are at least twenty either rejoicing in the love of God or anxiously requiring the way to Zion; all of whom, four short weeks past, were careless and unpromising to human appearance."

At Middleborough, Massachusetts, there is a revival of religion.

**MAHOMETAN BIBLE SOCIETY.**

It is said in a late London paper, that a large edition of the Koran is printing by a society of Arabian merchants, to distribute among the Mahometan tribes. If the prophet had adopted no other method than this to propagate his religion, the present times would have known little of himself or his system.

**PROFESSOR STUART.**

We understand, says the Boston Recorder, that Professor Stuart, of Andover, has declined accepting the degree of D. D. conferred on him by Harvard University.

**PRESBYTERIAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY IN VIRGINIA.**

We understand, says the Family Visitor, on good authority, that the Theological Seminary in Price Edward, will go into operation the 1st of November next.

**SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE.**

We understand, says the Boston Recorder, that Mr. Armstrong of this city, has undertaken a *Stereotype* Edition of *Scott's Family Bible*, with all the Marginal References, from the last London edition.

**BRITISH ORDERS IN COUNCIL.**

The London Gazette, of July 22d, contains an important order of the King in Council, imposing a duty of 4s. 3d. per ton, and 10 per cent. discriminating duty, upon all American vessels and produce entering the ports of the West India Colonies and British America, in return for similar duties charged by the American Government on all British vessels and produce of these countries, which enter the ports of the United States, beyond the duties charged by the United States on their ships bearing produce from the above-mentioned British Colonial ports.

*From the National Intelligencer.*

Col. Johnson, of Kentucky, and Gen. Rogers, of Pennsylvania, have returned home from this city, where they had been some days on a visit.

A great number of persons concerned in the proposals for carrying the Mails, some of them from the remotest parts of the country, are yet in this city. It could, if they had known it, be of no use to attend here in person, the principle being established, we understand, of giving the contracts, in all cases, to the lowest bidder, where nothing appears against the bidder's ability to perform them.

**CORRECTION.**

A recent statement in the Star, respecting a revival in Hubbardstown, Vermont, was, we are informed, incorrect. We were led into the error, and cannot but suggest, that care should be taken in the circulation of intelligence of this kind.

The Rev. Doctor Staughton will preach in the Second Presbyterian Church, to-morrow morning, at half past ten o'clock.

After sermon, a collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

**MARRIED.**

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Post, Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, of this City to Miss JANE WALKER BALCH, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Stephen B. Balch, of Georgetown, D. C.

On Thursday evening, the 18th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hawley, Mr. GEORGE W. HOUTZMAN to Miss MATILDA SOPHIA LAUB, eldest daughter of John Laub, Esq. Chief Clerk in the Comptroller's Office, Treasury Department.

**DIED.**

In this City, on Tuesday morning last, after a short illness, GEORGE WADSWORTH, Esq. of the Comptroller's Office, in the 43th year of his age.

In this City, on the 20th inst. JAMES HEW-CRAIG, an amiable and promising youth, son of Alexander Crain Esq. of Charles County Md. in the 11th year of his age.

In this City, on Thursday last, after an illness of ten days, the Rev. LOUIS R. FASCIO, an Elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and at the time of his death Presiding Elder of the Baltimore District. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

On Tuesday evening, the 9th inst. at her residence in Roxborough, in the 32d year of her age, Mrs. DEBORAH JONES, the beloved wife of the Rev. HORATIO G. JONES, after a short but severe illness, which she bore with pious resignation. Her remains were committed to the silent grave, on Wednesday the 10th, at 5 o'clock, P. M. Thus suddenly and unexpectedly, in the bloom of life, is cut off a most amiable and excellent woman, a good and affectionate wife, and a tender mother over several small children.—But "blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, from henceforth, yes, said the Spirit, they rest from their labour, and their works do follow them."—Rev. xiv. 13.



## Poetry.

From "The Age of Benevolence,"  
By Carlos Wilcox.

THE CROSS.

The bleeding cross, how'er by thankless  
man  
Scorned as the monument of his deep guilt,  
His utter helplessness, ruin entire,  
Entire dependence on another's aid,  
Is yet the only monument that shows,  
In all the greatness of his high descent  
And death, immortal, his true worth  
In Heaven's account. The cross, how'er de-  
spised,  
And to a curse perverted by the blind,  
Is yet the only ladder to the skies,  
For men to climb, or angels to descend.  
Between this world and that of Spirits blest,  
Glad intercourse, without the cross, were none.  
The earth united by no golden chain  
Of mercy to the realm of innocence,  
By none united to the throne above,  
Would run alone its melancholy course,  
By its Creator's never-changing frown  
Blasted throughout, presenting to the sight  
Of heaven's pure beings, keeping all aloof,  
A spectacle of horror unrelieved.  
Torn from the anchor of hope, a wreck im-  
mense,  
With what rapidity and terrible force,  
Straight toward destruction would it drive  
along,  
From its whole surface sending to the skies  
The shrieks and wailings of despairing men!  
Without the radiance of ethereal day,  
From the third heaven let down, a cheering  
stream,  
Through the one skylight opened by the cross,  
With what thick darkness were this dungeon  
filled.  
That nothing could remove and none endure!  
And live there those, within this heavenly light,  
Who, fond of darkness, madly shut their eyes  
And grope, at every step, in painful doubt  
Which way to turn, though on the fatal brink!  
As if upon a world of one long night  
A sun should rise, and its inhabitants,  
In wilful blindness, should still feel their way,  
Stumbling at noon.  
From Calvary springs the only fount of life,  
Knowledge, and truth celestial. Whoso drinks  
Finds immortality begun within,  
And his dim vision cleared from every mist  
Of doubt and ignorance; its virtues high  
He that contemns, is wholly dead at heart,  
And, in a maze of errors without end  
Bewildered, darkling winds his joyless way.  
'Tis when the cross is preached, and only  
then,  
That from the pulpit a mysterious power  
Goes forth to renovate the moral man.  
The cross imparts vitality divine,  
And energy omnipotent to truth;  
To its whole system, ineffectual else,  
Inanimate. He that, without it, wields  
The sacred sword, at best, in mock display  
A useless weapon flourishes in its sheath;  
None feels the edge, none fear it.

## Miscellany.

## THE SABBATH.

The following passages, on the importance of the Sabbath, are given by the Christian Herald, as extracts from a recent sermon, by the Rev. Dr. Spring, of New-York: *Star.*  
Dr. Spring's first position is, that the Sabbath is the great means of intellectual advancement.  
Carry the privileges of this day to the most abject on the face of this globe, and just in the proportion in which they are subjected to its influence, do you elevate them from their intellectual degradation. The reason for this is obvious. There is no small portion of mankind whose only opportunity of information is derived from the Sabbath. And it is no contemptible opportunity.  
There is something, too, in the kind of instruction which the Sabbath communicates, which has a happy influence on the human mind. It relates to themes on which are staked our dearest interests for this world and the world to come. It calls the soul away from the bustle of this vain world, to contemplate the wonderful works of God in creation, providence, and redemption. It casts a veil over what is seen, and uncovers to the eye of the mind what is unseen. It throws back into oblivion the lying vanities of time, sense, and creatures, and brings forward the solid and permanent realities of eternity, faith, and the Creator, every where disclosing facts, principles, and results, which arrest the wandering intellect, and are fitted to expand and exalt it for ever.  
The next proposition is, that the Sabbath is the foundation of all sound morality.  
In the awful struggle between virtue and vice, notwithstanding the powerful auxiliaries which the cause of iniquity finds in the bosoms of men, in the force of self-indulgence, and the influence of popular example, wherever the Sabbath has been suffered to live and exert her benignant authority, the trembling interests of moral virtue have always been revered and supported.  
Lord Chief Justice Hale, of England, remarks, "that of all the persons who were convicted of capital crimes, while he was upon the bench, he found a few only who would not confess, on inquiry, that they began their career of wickedness by a neglect of the duties of the Sabbath, and vicious conduct on that day."  
You may enact laws for the prevention of crime; you may frame them with judgment, and execute them with promptness and impartiality; but the secret and silent influence of the Sabbath is a greater preventive of crimes, and does of itself "constitute a stronger shield to the vital interests of a community, than any code of penal statutes that ever was enacted." Sound morality has no such foundation as the Sabbath. The Sabbath is the key-stone of the Temple of Virtue, which, however it may be defaced, will survive many a rude shock, and retain much of its pristine magnificence, as long as the foundation remains firm.

Thirdly, "the Sabbath is a distinguished means of national prosperity."  
"Them that honour me," saith God, "I will honour." The learned and devout jurist, whose name we just now mentioned, remarks, respecting himself, "I have found by a strict and diligent observation, that a due observing the duty of this day, hath ever had joined to it a blessing upon the rest of my time; and the week that hath been so begun, hath been blessed and prosperous to me. And, on the other side, when I have been negligent of the duties of this day, the rest of the week hath been unsuccessful and unhappy to my secular employments; so that I could easily make an estimate of my successes in my own secular employments the week following, by the manner of observing this day; and this," he adds, "I do not write lightly or inconsiderately, but upon a long and sound observation and experience."

The influence of the Sabbath on "social order and civil liberty," is very justly declared to be a consideration of no small moment. "The yoke of tyranny and superstition cannot bear the influence of the Sabbath." Nor is its influence "to be disregarded as respects the means of a comfortable subsistence. You cannot find the abject poor among those who pay a serious and reverential regard to the Sabbath."

The host of mendicants that infest the community, especially in our large towns, will be found to issue from cellars and garrets that have never been consecrated to the observance of the Lord's day. Let a man look round upon the world with the eye of a philanthropic economist merely, and he will see abundant evidence that the Sabbath was instituted in kindness to man, and that a sacred and strict observance of it tends directly to promote the temporal prosperity of mankind.

Fourthly, "The Sabbath is the great means of perpetuating in the earth the knowledge of true religion." The Sabbath is a constant memento of those events which attended the introduction of Christianity into our world. And when our children ask, "what mean ye by this service?" we shall be led at once to disclose to them those events which it commemorates. Thus the Sabbath and the religion of the Gospel will go hand in hand from one generation to another. In the language of our author,

Let the Sabbath be forgotten for half a century in our own favoured land, and in vain might you look for a single Christian temple throughout this western hemisphere. There are towns and villages on this continent, and even within our own commonwealth, where, for half a century, the Sabbath has been neglected and despised; and if you will visit them, you will see that you have no necessity of going into India, or the Southern ocean, to find immortal beings who are ignorant of their immortality, and men who must soon appear before God in judgment, who have seldom heard of God and his Christ.

Lastly, "The Sabbath is the great means of holiness and eternal life."

We leave the subject with the following extract.

The various means of grace, so abundantly blessed of God, are all by his own appointment brought into action on this holy day. But for the Sabbath, they would not be once thought of on other days; but for the Sabbath, they would soon be erased from the recollections of men, and blotted out from the record of human affairs. Is the soul enlightened, convinced of sin, humbled, renewed, invigorated, comforted, assisted in its struggles with this conflicting world, brought forward on its spiritual pilgrimage, sanctified, prepared to triumph over death and the grave, made meet for heaven, clothed as an angel of light, and presented before the throne of God without spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing? All this light, and purity, and consolation, and honour, and glory, she owes instrumentally to the Sabbath. Is this the happy allotment of the church of God collectively? Are such the possessions of the saved, composed as they are of a great multitude which no man can number, from every kindred, and tongue, and people? With one voice must they ascribe this inestimable inheritance to the influence of the Sabbath. Blot out the Sabbath, and you blot out the last beam of hope from the troubled and desponding heart. Blot out the Sabbath, and no longer will the salutary lessons of the Bible lead ungodly men to repentance and salvation. No longer will the silver clarion of the gospel proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of death's prison doors to those that are bound. No longer will the voice of supplication ascend from this ruined world, to draw from heaven the blessing now so munificently imparted by the hearer of prayer.

Extract from the Rev. Dr. Dana's Election Sermon, preached before the Legislature of New-Hampshire, 1823.

If, respected Legislators, it is righteousness which exalts a nation; and if sin is reproachful and ruinous to any people, it is then in your power, by efficiently promoting the one, and discountenancing the other, to become public blessings and benefactors. Permit me to add, that this is demanded of you by your stations, by your oaths, by the honour and confidence bestowed on you, and by the influence you possess. It is the just expectation of heaven and earth concerning you.

While we bless God for the fair inheritance of civil and religious freedom left us by our fathers; while we exult in their illustrious example; we contemplate with pain and grief, many fatal symptoms of general degeneracy. In this region, once the hallowed abode of piety and virtue, the God of Heaven is dishonoured and provoked, his sacred name is blasphemed, his authority contemned, his Sabbaths awfully and increasingly profaned. While vices of various forms stalk through the community, in defiance of fear or shame, one vice, whose name is Legion, spurs all restraint; tramples on all laws, human and divine, and devours, with unsated appetite, no small portion of the wealth and morals of the lives and souls of the people.

Do not evils of this magnitude challenge your attention and investigation? If the laws are defective, are you not bound to supply their defects? If, while the sons of vice are bold, the friends of order are feeble and timid; if, instead of magistrates being

a terror to evil doers, evil-doers are a terror to magistrates, are you not bound, as Guardians and Fathers of the State, to apply a corrective? Especially, are you not bound, when returning to the more private walks of life, to surround the laws you have made, with the attractive charm of your example; to throw all the weight of your talents, your exertions, your influence, and let me add, your prayers, into the scale of good order, good morals, and pure religion?

If there are many spots in our State, and some of them once brightened with Christian institutions, and Christian instructions, which now exhibit a moral waste—a kind of Egyptian gloom; if great numbers, throughout the community, abuse the just rights of supporting the religion which they prefer, as a pretext for supporting no religion at all: are you not bound, as friends of religion, of virtue, of liberty, of the rising youth, of all that is valuable in society, to apply a corrective here?

Indulge me, respected Legislators, in this freedom. I would violate no principle of decorum. But a minister of the gospel, who could view the evils described, without an aching, and a bleeding heart, would be unworthy his office. For could he be faithful to his most solemn vows, if, when permitted to address those who under God possess the remedy, he should pass the subject in silence.

Suffer me to remark farther, that the high and sacred interests of education, prefer imperious claims to your paternal attention and care. If, on accurate investigation, you should be fully convinced, that the system of instruction in our primary schools, the only scenes of education for the great mass of our youth—admits and requires great and essential improvements, your faithful exertions will, we doubt not, correspond with your convictions. And may it not be hoped, from the wisdom and magnanimity of the Legislature, that it will cast a favouring eye upon the principal seat of learning in our State? The auspicious influence of this seminary on the literature and religion of our country, has long been felt and acknowledged. Your kind and fostering patronage would render this influence still more salutary and extensive.

Soon, honoured Fathers, you will be called to give an account of your stewardship. Soon you will be summoned to that high and dreadful tribunal, where yourselves and the humblest of your constituents, will meet on a perfect level. That most affecting dispensation of the last week, by which a distinguished statesman\* of a neighbouring Commonwealth, having just resumed his important functions, was summoned from the hall of legislation to the bar of the eternal Judge, speaks an intelligible language to you, and to us all. May it be your happiness to commence and pursue, and finish all measures, under deep impressions of an observing God, and the retributions of eternity. When you are summoned away from earthly scenes and duties, may your dying pillows be softened by the hopes of the gospel; and may you receive from the Author of your being and your destiny, the transporting sentence; "Well done good and faithful servants; enter into the joy of your Lord."

\*The Hon. John Phillips, of Boston, President for the last ten years, of the Senate of Massachusetts. On election day, he presided in the organization of the Senate, and introduced his successor to the chair. He expired before 9 on the following morning, by an attack of the angina pectoris, at the age of 53. Few men have possessed so uniformly and entirely, the public confidence and respect.

## SIR WALTER SCOTT.

A sketch of this eminent writer is given in a late London paper. He was born at Edinburgh, on the 15th of August, 1771, and was fifty-three years of age on the 15th of August last. In early youth he is said to have displayed considerable taste in drawing landscapes from nature, but was neither remarkable for liveliness of disposition nor aptitude for learning. In consequence of his being lame, and of rather a delicate constitution, his mother, a very accomplished woman, attended to the first rudiments of his education. He finished his education in the University of Edinburgh, and was admitted an Advocate of the Scotch bar before he attained his 21st year. In 1793, he married a Miss Carpenter, by whom he has several children.

His first productions were two German ballads, adapted to the English taste, entitled, "The Chase," and "William and Helen." These pieces were merely written for amusement, and would not have been published but for the earnest solicitations of his friends. After a lapse of three years, Mr. Scott produced a translation of Goethe's tragedy of Goetz of Berlichingen. His next pieces were, "The Eve of St. John," and "Glenfinlas," which appeared in Mr. Lewis' "Tales of Wonder."

In 1802, appeared his first work of any importance, "The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border;" and in the following year he published "Sir Tristram," a metrical romance of the thirteenth century, by Thomas of Ercildoune, edited from the Auchinleck manuscripts. In 1805, "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" was produced, and at once established his fame upon the firmest basis. This poem will be long read and admired for the interest of the story, the ease and harmony of the language, the picturesqueness of the incidents and scenery; and for the delineation of the manners of the ancient borderers. In 1806, a collection of "Ballads and Lyrical Pieces;" and in 1810, "Marmion, a Tale of Floddenfield," added considerably to his reputation. The latter poem the author has himself characterized as "containing the best and worst poetry that he has ever written." The rapidity of Mr. Scott's pen shone conspicuously this year; for in addition to "Marmion," he published "Descriptions and Illustrations of the Lay of the Last Minstrel," and a complete edition of Dryden's Works, with notes, and a new life of the author.

Very shortly after this, he undertook the editing of Lord Somers' collection of Historical Tracts, Sir Ralph Sadler's State Papers, and Anna Seward's Political Works.—In the same year in which the last of these appeared, he produced "The Lady of the Lake," a poem abounding in interest and poetical beauty. In 1811, "The Vision of Don Roderick," published in aid of the subscription for the Portuguese. This was followed in 1813, by "Rokeby;" and in 1814, by "The

Lord of the Isles." "The Border Antiquities of England," a new edition of the Works of Swift, with a life and annotations; and "The Field of Waterloo," a poem. About the same time appeared a prose work, chiefly on the subject of Waterloo, called, "Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk," which was generally attributed to the pen of our prolific author.—Two other poems, "The Bridal of Triermain," and "Harold the Dautless," which first appeared anonymously, have since been claimed by Sir Walter. In 1822, he published a dramatic poem, called "Haddon Hill," which was not so successful as some of his productions.—This, we believe, completes the catalogue of his acknowledged writings; enough, most assuredly, to establish his fame—both for extraordinary genius and unwearied industry.

But report adds another very long addition to the list, by ascribing to Sir Walter Scott a series of Novels and Tales, which have been received by the public in a manner unprecedented in the annals of literature. The first of these, "Waverley," appeared in 1814; since which, the series has extended to 46 volumes; and it is confidently stated that, they have realized to their author upwards of £100,000.

That Sir Walter Scott is the author of these Novels and Tales, we feel very little doubt; agreeing with a letter to Mr. Heber, that the circumstance of every other living poet, of any consequence, having, in some way, been honourably mentioned in the course of them, leaves sufficient ground for attributing them to his pen. Sir Walter was the first Baronet created by his present Majesty; he has also the honour of being President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

From the Christian Observer.

## CAST-IRON CHURCH.

St. George's church, (Liverpool) is an object of considerable architectural interest for its taste, and as having been nearly the first cast iron church erected in the kingdom. The whole of the frame work of the windows, doors, pillars, groins, roofs, pulpit, and ornamental enrichments, are of cast iron. The length is 119 feet; the breadth 47. It is ornamented by a splendid cast window of stained glass. The tower, raised to the height of 96 feet, and standing on a hill, the site of an ancient sea-beacon, is elevated 345 feet above high-water mark, and commands one of the finest views in the kingdom, comprehending the town and shipping of Liverpool, the estuary of the Mersey, the level surface of Lancashire, as far as the eye can trace the prospect, with the craggy hills of Wales towards the west, and towards the north-east the distant mountains of Cumberland and Westmoreland. The contemplative Christian, viewing so many of our churches thus characteristically situated, will be inclined to see in them an apt emblem of what the ministers of Christ themselves should ever be, "guides and way-marks in the path to bliss;" or, in still more authoritative language, "cities set on an hill which cannot be hid."

## FRAGRANCE OF FLOWERS.

It has been stated, that the fragrance depends upon the volatile oils they contain; and these oils, by their constant evaporation, surround the flower with a kind of odorous atmosphere; which, at the same time it entices large insects, may probably preserve the parts of fructification from the ravages of the smaller ones. Volatile oils, or odorous substances, seem particularly destructive to minute insects and animals; thousands of aphides may be usually seen in the stalk and leaves of the rose; but none of them are ever observed on the flower. Camphor is used to preserve the collection of nautiles. The woods that contain aromatic oils are remarked for their indestructibility, and for their exemption from the attack of insects; this is particularly the case with the cedar, rose-wood, and cypress.

The gates of Constantinople, which were made of this last wood, stood entire from the time of Constantine, their founder, to that of Pope Eugene IV; a period of eleven hundred years.

From the United States Gazette.

## LITERARY.

Roman Antiquities.—The Dario di Roma gives an account of an interesting discovery of ancient art, recently made, while the Monastery of St. Lucia was undergoing some repairs. At a very small depth under the ground, the workmen found a finger and a fragment of the arm of a statue. This gave occasion to further searches; and on digging to the depth of only a few palms, five statues, of the size of life, were discovered among some rubbish. Three of these statues were fawns in different attitudes: one, a Silenus; and a fifth represents one of the Appiades. The most perfect of the fawns has the head, the others, and the Silenus, want the head, or some other parts, which, it is hoped, will yet be found. The workmanship is extremely beautiful, and the original lustre of the surface is still preserved. There have also been discovered a column of dark brown colour, about two palms in diameter; another smaller; and a part of an ancient wall. On exploring the interior of this wall, to the height of about ten palms, and in breadth to about two and a half, it was found to be faced with marble. The pavement before it is entire, and is constructed of marble of various colours and forms. At the distance of about eight palms from this wall, the plinths of the first-mentioned column, and of two others, were found. It appears that, at this spot, there had been a portico with statues, which had been thrown down towards the road, which is the direction of the fragments, and the bricks of the ruin. By prosecuting the digging, the other sides of the building and its ornaments, will, perhaps, be found; and we shall then learn the dimensions of the edifice, which doubtless was rich in specimens of the fine arts. About this monastery, and that of San Martino, there exist considerable remains of ancient public works, which, according to the opinion of antiquaries, belonged to the baths of Trajan.

They only who are attentive to the duties of their station, and enemies to sloth and self-indulgence, are likely to be eminent, useful.

## Advertisements.

## Liberia Packet.

The fine fast sailing copper fastened and coppered schooner  
FIDELITY,  
George C. Thompson, Master.  
Will sail from Baltimore for the American Colony in Africa, (Cape Mesurado) on the 10th month (October) next, and will take passengers and freight.  
It is particularly requested, that early application be made for passages.  
The season for the present voyage is very favourable, and by the accounts last received from the colony, the prospects of success were very encouraging. Apply to  
JOSEPH KING, Jr. and  
THOMAS TYSON, Agents.  
Balt. 9 mo. 10th.

## Greater Bargains than ever.

JUST received, by the subscribers, a large assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods uncommonly cheap.

## ALSO,

1500 Pair of Shoes, for less price than ever sold in this District, they are of the best kind.

4 Trunks of Gentlemen's Boots, of a good quality, and as low as \$3 to \$5 per pair.

## LIKEWISE,

8 Cases of Imitation Beaver Hats at very low prices, besides a new assortment of Leg horn Flats, Domestic, Straw, and Gimp Bonnets, and Straw Trimmings.

JOHN ALLEN,  
Penn. Avenue, between 11th & 12th streets.

## Proposal.

BY WILLIAM TAYLOR, OF CONCORD, NEW-HAMPSHIRE,

FOR PUBLISHING A NEW RELIGIOUS PAPER, TO BE ENTITLED

## CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

## PROSPECTUS.

This paper, like all others, will be principally devoted to the use of those whose peculiar principles and practice it is designed to support. At the present day, almost every religious denomination is not only favoured with seasons of unusual prosperity, general information of which is calculated to benefit the world; but has its Missionary, Tract, and Education Societies; an account of the proceedings of which is expected before the public. The location of these societies is such that it is difficult for them to meet their expectations (unless they establish periodical publications of their own) without great trouble of expense, or crowding the columns of others to their disadvantage.

The object of this paper, therefore, will be to establish a medium of communication for the Baptist denomination in this State and present to the public the most important religious intelligence of every kind, original and selected. Most of its columns will be filled with extracts from the reports of Bible, Missionary and Tract societies, both in this and other countries; accounts of Revivals of religion, the constitution of churches, the ordination of Ministers, expositions on scripture texts, obituary notices, and Poetry, either original or selected, together with as much of the news of the day as is generally interesting to Christians. Two of its columns will be open to advertisements. Subjects of controversy will generally be avoided, except in cases where the leading truths or practical duties of Christians are concerned; and then the sentiments and feelings of those from whom we differ will be treated with due deference and respect.

## TERMS.

The Christian Advocate will be published on Mondays once in two weeks, beginning with the first week in January next, and delivered at the office to individual subscribers at the low price of one dollar per annum if paid in advance, or before the expiration of six months.

One dollar, and twenty-five cents, if not paid till after the expiration of that time.

A discount of ten per cent. will be made to agents who procure ten or more subscribers, and become responsible for the pay.

Concise Notice, September, 1828.

To the Editors, Constables, &c.  
JUST published, and for sale at the Columbian Office, North E Street, near 12th Street.

## THE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE.

adopted by the meeting of Magistrates, held at the City Hall on the 28th of May last, relative to the course of proceedings under the act of Congress, passed March 1, 1823, entitled "An act to extend the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace in the recovery of debts in the District of Columbia."

Also, for sale, at the same place, the BLANK FORMS, adopted by the Justices, the copies of which were furnished the subscriber by the committee appointed to prepare them.  
The subscriber intends keeping a general assortment of BLANKS used by Justices of the Peace for sale on reasonable terms, and will be thankful for a share of patronage.

JOHN S. MEEHAN.

June 7.

## RICHARD S. COXE,

Attorney &amp; Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed into the District of Columbia, and opened his OFFICE in Georgetown. He will be happy to attend to the business of those who may intrust it to him; whether of a professional kind, or in relation to claims of any description, in Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown.

Jan. 18—tf

## Dr. C. F. WILSTACH,

(F street, near the Branch Bank.)

HAS constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Genuine Drugs and Medicines, Surgeons' Instruments, Dry Stuffs, Paints, &c. &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions compounded with particular care and attention.

Just received, a fresh supply of Swain's celebrated PANACEA.

Aug. 9—tf

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[Vol. II.]

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should be addressed to JAS

the editor: Letters on busi-

ness, the publisher, post paid.

\* Profits of the work shall

be given to the cause of

the Gospel; and any society

Education purposes, or other

acts, that shall regularly

of the General Conve-

Columbian College, shall be

the gratis.

## Literary

From the Christian

EVERETT ON POPU-

A work has been lately pub-

lished, entitled "New Ideas

with remarks on the Theo-

logy and Godwin, by Mr. Ever-

Charles d'Affaires at the

Columbia." A copy of the

received in this country, at

Daily Advertiser of that city

contains an extract from the

view of the theory maintained.

It will be recollected that

the gentleman who published it,

ago, a work on the state of

appeared also in London.

It is intended to condense the

view of the chain of argument

are held together.

The new idea, which for-

mally of the author, is, that

of population is the cause of

and not of scarcity. The ob-

jects of Godwin and Malthus

former maintains that popu-

lation is the source of all evil,

and that all our miseries

and permanent excess of popu-

lation are independent of poli-

tics. The increase of population

Mr. Everett, creates abundance

scarcity, because it augments

labour in proportion to the

products, and, at the same

time, new elements of skill, and

quantity of labour is applic-

able, and becomes more

before. He proves this by

reference to general principles

of history of civilization. But

labour becomes more pro-

ductive of subsistence more

very circumstance will give

rise to scarcity, whenever

supply of the means of sub-

sistence is exhausted. Mr. M.

thinks that this is precisely the